THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freshest Advices,

No. 674.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1768.

Imported in the last Vessel from Bristol, and to be Sold at the lowest Advance, by

Samuel A. Otis,

At Store No. 5. South Side of the Town-Dock;

4d and 10 Nails,	English and German Steel,
Roll-Brimstone,	Duck, Pigeon & Goose Shot,
Best Burford Cod-lines,	Long and short Pipes.

ALSO,

To be sold at said Store as usual,

A Quantity of Sugars in Hogsheads or Barrels,	WITH
Cotton-Wool by the Pack,	A Variety of Flannels and Hose, fabricated by some of the best Manufacturers in the Province.
Barr-Iron, Hemp-Seed,	
Choice Dumb Fish,	
Indigo, Cordage, &c.	

Imported from London in Capt. Stevens, & to be sold by

Rebeckah Walker,

At her Shop at the Bottom of Black-Horse Lane, over against Mr. Harrod's, turning down to Charlestown Ferry,

A Fresh Assortment of Garden Seeds, of the last Year's Produce, viz. Golden Hotspur Peas, early Charlton ditto. Ormand early Hotspur ditto. large Marrowfat do. blue Marrowfat ditto. Leadman's Dwarf ditto. Spanish Moratto ditto. Dwarf Marrowfat ditto. large Windsor Beans, early Lisbon ditto, early yellow dwarff do. white kidney Beans; early Yorkshire Cabbage, early Dutch do. Loaf-Sugar ditto. Battersea ditto. Large Winter Cabbage, Red ditto. green and yellow Savoy, ditto. Spanish Onion, Silver-skin'd ditto. several Sorts of Carrot Seed; several Sorts of Lettuce Seed; swelling Parsnip; Scarlet and Salmon Radish; early Cucumber, late ditto; early flat Turnip; Pepper-Grass; Summer Savory; white Mustard; red Beet Seed; Summer Spinnage; sweet Marjoram; hard Thyme; Sage; best Colly-flower; Italian Cellery; green Endive; Lavender, Carraway and Coriander Seeds; scarlet French Beans; Hemp, Rape and Canary Seeds for Birds.

N. B. At the same Shop may be had, split Peas, English Cheese, and all Sorts of Groceries.

Imported in Capt. Jenkins from London, and to be sold by

Elizabeth Greenleaf,

At her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over against the Blue Ball,

EARLY Charlton, Ormonds, Hotspur, Masters Hotspur, and Golden Hotspur Peas; large Dwarf and green Marrowfat Peas; Leadman's Dwarf, Rouncivel and crooked Sugar Peas; early yellow Beans, large Windsor and early Lisbon ditto; red, silver-skin and white Spanish Onion Seeds; red, early golden and Orange Carrot Seeds; early prickly Cucumber; long prickly ditto; large Colly-flower; early ditto; early Yorkshire; early Dutch, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds; Sugar Loaf; Battersea; green and yellow curl'd Savoy Cabbage Seeds; red ditto; Cail purple Brocoley swelling Parsnip; early Dutch and common Turnip Seed: short-top'd Salmon; white and pink Radish; Cabbage Lettice; and green Goss and Tennis; Ball ditto; Scarlet Beat; curl'd and common Parsley; curl'd and common Pepper-Grass; Spinnage; Sweet Marjoram; Thyme; Baum; Summer Savory; Sage; Bautavea Endive; Asparagus; Cellery; white Mustard; Hemp, Rape, and Canary Seeds; all warranted to be the last Year's Growth.

TAKEN up, about five Weeks since, a four-oar Boat. The Owner by telling the Marks, and paying the Charges, may have her again. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A Few Chaldron of good Scotch COALS to be Sold. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Choice *Labradore*,
Or, HYPERION
TEA,

by the Hundred, Dozen or less Quantity, to be Sold at Edes and Gill's Printing-Office.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(*And sold by* EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street,*)
[Price Half a Pistareen.]

THE *Adventures* of a *BLACK COAT*. Containing a SERIES of remarkable Occurrences and entertaining Incidents, that it was Witness to in its Peregrinations through the Cities of London and Westminster, in Company with Variety of Characters. As related by ITSELF.

Qui mores hominum multorum vidit. HOR.

TO-MORROW being the 1st of March,
At X o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,
The Houshold Furniture of the late
JEREMY GRIDLEY, Esq; deceas'd, viz.

FEather Beds, Bedsteds and Bedding, an Eight Day Clock, Desk and Book Case, Tables, Chairs, Sconts and Pier Glasses, China Plates, Dishes, and some Glass Ware, Kitchen Furniture——Variety of Plate, viz. Tankards, Canns, Porringers, Spoons, Cups, &c. &c.—An excellent Gold Watch.

‡‡‡ SALE to begin (*exactly*) at Ten o'Clock.
J. Russell, Auctioneer.

For the Benefit of the Insurers,
TO-MORROW being the 1st of *March*,
At ONE o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at the *Bunch of Grapes* in King-Street,

THE Sloop EGMONT, burthen 60 Tons, as she now lays on *Scituate* Beach, together with all her Appurtenances, an Inventory of which may be seen in the Hands of Joseph Russell, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY NEXT,
At Eleven o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
at the *Bunch of Grapes* in King-Street,

A Quantity of SUGARS, in Hogsheads and Barrels, 20 Barrels of Rozin, a few Bags of Cotton Wool, and about 30 Casks of Raisins. J. Russell, Auctioneer.

CHOICE
Bohea Tea,

By the Chest, Hundred or Dozen,
Just Imported in Captain Stevens from LONDON,
TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.
Where he has also to sell,
All Sorts of Groceries as usual.

‡‡‡ Whereas in the late Fire sundry Things that were removed from said Walley's Store are still missing, viz.

4 or 5 Casks of Raisins.
1 Barrel of Flour.
Part of a Box of 12 Inch Pipes, T. D.—&c.

It is desired if any Person knows where they are, they would inform him; and if any suspected Persons should offer them for Sale, that they might be stopped.

Choice Green COFFEE,

With other West-India GOODS;
To be Sold cheap by

Winslow Taylor

AT his Store in King-Street.

Abraham Hunt,

TAKES this Method of informing the Public, That he undertakes to refine Wines in the most effectual Manner, and in Case they should be upon the fret, to restore them to their former quiet State; likewise to rack off and refine Cyders in the best Manner, and (if desired to preserve them in Casks for drinking well through the present Year; Also, to Bottle both Wine and Cyders in the best Manner.

N. B. Said *Hunt* may be spoke with at the Dwelling-House of *Edmund Quincy*, Esq; near the Post-Office.

TO BE LET on reasonable TERMS, and entered upon the 5th Day of *April* next;

A Good large convenient double House, situate in *Medford*, (near the Great Bridge) and but Four Miles from *Charlestown* Ferry, which has been improved (and well accustomed) as a Tavern, for many Years past; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon. For further Particulars, inquire of ISAAC ROYALL, Esq; of *Medford* aforesaid.

Said ROYALL has to sell a valuable Tract of Land in *South Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he will sell very reasonably.

N. B. Any Person of good Character, that can be well recommended, and understands all Sorts of Farming Business, may hear of Encouragement, by applying to said ROYALL. *Medford, February 20, 1768.*

John Gaberial, Whale-Boat Builder, to the Northward of Winnisimet Ferry, has some new Boats ready built—Where Gentlemen may be supply'd with new Boats, or have their old ones repair'd.

Advantages accruing from bad Ministers of State.

THERE was never a bad *Minister* in the World who has not done some Service to the Cause of *Liberty*, by those very Actions which drew upon him the general odium. Bad Ministers have indeed destroyed many *good Kings*; but they have likewise been the Instrument of Deliverance from the Tyranny of several *bad ones*, who by protecting such Ministers have turn'd the People's Resentment upon themselves, and fallen by that Means. Again, the bad Ministers are the Curse of the Times in which they lived, yet they are of some Advantage to succeeding Ages, and stand in History like Sea Marks, to warn us against those rocks upon which our Predecessors split.

Male-Administration has likewise given rise to several excellent Laws, by putting the People upon insisting upon their Rights. To this was owing Magna Charta, the Habeus Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights, &c.

These *Gentlemen* have also furnished the Kings of *England* with some of their finest Palaces. Thus the Crown is obliged to Cardinal *Wolsey* for *White-Hall* and *Hampton Court*, which H. the 8th seiz'd into his Hands upon the Disgrace of that *insolent Favorite*. 'Tis on the same Account that some of our Historians have recorded an Observation of K. James I, who passing by a Nobleman's Seat upon his Arrival in *England*, and being told of his great Possessions, reply'd with an Oath, *that he would make* a bonny Traitor.

Bad Ministers have also given Encouragement to Learning. History furnishes us with several Instances of *great Offenders* who founded *Hospitals*, *Colleges* and *Publick Schools* by Way of Commutation for their Sins——Notwithstanding all these fine Advantages, I am far from recommending *bad Ministers* to be employed in a State, or from thinking it adviseable to pray for a Curse, because it may happen to draw a Blessing after it.

Preface for a 30th of January Sermon.

IT is generally agreed that the Foundation of those Calamities which broke out in 1642 was laid in the Reign of K. *James* the I, who was strongly tinctured with Notions of *arbitrary Power*, which put him upon endeavouring to make himself *absolute*, and *stretch the Prerogative above Law*.

K. *Charles* the 1st succeeded his Father amidst the general Shouts and Acclamations of the People, which by a Partiality natural to him, he ascribed wholly to personal Affection, whereas 'twas evident that the general Joy at this Time proceeded from the Hopes of new Measures. He seem'd to have nothing so much at Heart as setting up *arbitrary Power* upon the Ruins of all our *Liberties*. He began his Reign by treating his Parliaments as his *Slaves* and *Vassals*. He called three in the three first years of his reign, and because they would not give him all the money he asked, 'till some public *grievances* were redressed, he called them *vipers*, and their refusal *seditious*. He tells them if they don't give the money he asked, he must use *other means* in his power; that he was *accountable* to none but God for his actions; bids them remember they were *to be*, or *not to be*, at his pleasure; and then concludes, don't think I *threaten* you, for I *scorn* to *threaten* any but my *equals*. These are the very expressions of the speeches in the three first years of his reign, 12 or 13 years before the civil war broke out; all which time he govern'd without a parliament, and without law. When he dissolved the last of these three parliaments, he put out a proclamation forbidding the people, on pain of his highest displeasure, to *talk any more of parliaments*. His *slavish panegyrists* say he was a good man; we say he was a bad King, and the worst that ever sat on the English throne.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE in good Repair, with the Barn and Mill-House, and 10 Acres of Land; well fenc'd with excellent Stone-Wall, adjoining to the Meeting-House in *Brookline*, fit for a Gentleman's Seat.

Ten Acres of Land in said *Brookline*, bounded on Messrs. *Davis*, *Clark* and *Seavers's* Land.

Eight Acres of Orchard and Mowing Land in said *Brookline*, commonly known by the Name of *Brown's* Land; bounded by the High Way, and by Messrs. *Craft's* and *Gardner's* Land.

The above Lotts belong to the Estate of the late JEREMY GRIDLEY, Esq; deceased: For further Particulars, inquire of RICHARD GRIDLEY,
Administrator on said Estate.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good FARM, lying in the Town of *Killingly*, about one Mile from Pompton Parish Meeting-House, containing 100 Acres of Land, will cut 35 Loads of Hay one Year with another, make 50 Barrels of good Cyder, has Plough, Pasture and Wood Land in proportion; there is on the Premises a good double House, with a Barn 35 by 50 Feet long, with fine Convenience of turning Water over all the Meadows; the whole fenc'd with sufficient Stone Walls. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, may know the Terms by applying to *Richard Bowen*, on the Premises.

N. B. There is a Quantity of good Hay to be Sold with the said Farm.

|| See Magna Charta, 9 Ja. 1. c. 10, & 3 Ja. 1. c. 1.

LONDON, December 29.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, *of* December 29.

To the PRINTER.

IF the People of Great Britain were not as remarkable for inconsistency as for any other of their distinguishing characteristics, one would be tempted to imagine them possessed of worse minds, than the most barbarous savages in the wilds of America; but happily the strangeness of their heads, continually preserves the reputation of their hearts, and they are every where mentioned with ridicule, but never with detestation. I was in hopes, indeed, that the incessant declamations of our political Writers upon this subject, would have opened, in some measure, the eyes of the public, and given them an inclination to avoid the sarcastical reflections of their neighbours: but, alas! every new hour plunges them into a new folly, & where we ought to find an encrease of good sense, we meet with an encrease of absurdity.

For these three or four last years, the principal attention of this country has been engaged in pointing out, and mitigating the grievances of our American Colonies. On a strict examination into their conduct, we found them brave and affectionate, and released them in part from the oppressions under which they groaned, thro the incapacity of a bungling financier, who was as unmindful of their welfare, as regardless of our prosperity. Yet, tho' we were sensible, our conduct on this occasion, was a mere act of justice; tho' we detested the Minister who laid these burdens upon our fellow subjects beyond the Atlantic, and saw that whatever was conducive to their good, must be immediately instrumental to the establishment of our own happiness, we nevertheless refused to go thro' with the generous work of redress: on the contrary, because we snatched the Americans from the weight of one injustice, we thought it insolent to the highest degree, when they presumed to petition for relief from another; and considered it as an indirect act of rebellion, that they expressed a disinclination to be miserable in any respect. We declared upon all occasions, that to make them contented would be to make them independent; and it was the language of every political declaimer, that unless are continued in some measure to be tyrants, they would cease to be slaves.

Actuated by the principles, notwithstanding our repeal of the Stamp-act, we removed but very few of those restrictions with which their commerce was fettered; after doing every thing to make them rich, we did every thing to make them poor; and thought it good policy to lay out as much money in reducing them to penury, as we had expended in raising them to opulence. The consequence of this conduct is every day growing more visible; our exports to the American Colonies, which formerly amounted to near three million sterling a year, now amount scarcely to 300,000l. and in a little time, if we pursue our present system of politics, we shall have nothing to export to that part of the world, but money to pay the useless body of forces which is kept there by our very sagacious Ministers. If the Americans are not permitted to be a commercial, they must be a manufacturing people; If they are prevented from getting wherewithal to purchase English manufactures, they must endeavour to make manufactures for one another. If they are not Merchants, they must be Artificers; and if they are denied the benefit of a foreign trade, they must naturally think of some internal traffic between themselves.

The justice of this reasoning appears to be self-evident, yet such is the unaccountable disposition of the Mother Country, that tho' she has loaded the American Commerce with such restrictions as amount almost to a total annihilation of its foreign trade, she expresses the strongest resentment at the unfortunate inhabitants of our Colonies for making a virtue of necessity, and fabricating those articles at home, which she will not capacitate them to purchase immediately from herself. She removes the cause of her own prosperity, and is offended at the effect; she reduced the Colonists to the greatest degree of poverty, and is angry, that they are not blest with the most ample abundance.

That I have not exceeded the bounds of truth in this assertion, the universal indignation expressed at the late resolutions of the Boston Assembly,* to use their own manufactures, will sufficiently convince the dispassionate reader. The total decay of the American Commerce has at last obliged the Inhabitants to run into manufactures very much against their inclination; they are already deeply in debt to the Mother Country, and have very little prospect of being able to discharge their old engagements, consequently they can have but very little encouragement to think of entring into new ones. Were they, however, desirous of contracting fresh debts with us, there are but very few of us who would let them into our books. Yet notwithstanding all these arguments in their favour, and notwithstanding their manifest title to our compassion, we load them incessantly with reproach; we accuse them of ingratitude, because they do not lay out sums of money with us, which they have no possibility of gaining; and at the very moment that we refuse them credit, are outrageous because they do not get into our debt. For God's sake let us have a little consistency: if we want the Americans to buy all the manufactures they want from us, let us put them in a condition of getting resources; the same channels which formerly enabled them to do it, may yet be opened for the mutual prosperity of the Mother Country and her Colonies; but delays are dangerous; every hour that encreases the number of their Artificers, is a dagger in the vitals of Great Britain; and while we deliberate about the opportunity of recovering, the Colonists are inevitably lost. X.

* *This was only the unanimous Resolution of the Town of Boston, at a Meeting of about 600, called by the True Patriot and his Associates, a Juntonical expiring Faction, acting against the Sense of all who "fear God and Honor the King." On the 28th Instant, the Opinion of the said True Patriot, (as transmitted to London, printed there, and re-printed here in the Massachusetts-Gazette, and Boston Post-Boy.) was confirmed by a Vote of the Assembly here, by 81 against ONE, to promote and encourage Oeconomy, Manufactures and good Manners thro' this Province. By which last, 'tis hoped all but the True Patriot and his Associates will be benefited.*

BOSTON, February 25, 1768.

WE gave our readers in our last Gazette, the messages said to have pass'd between his Excellency the Governor and the Hon. House of Representatives, upon the subject of the Earl of Sh——'s letter; which had been read to the House by his Excellency's order. We are inform'd that the House afterwards receiv'd another message wherein his Excellency was pleas'd to tell them, that inasmuch as they had permitted their message containing extracts from his Lordship's letter to be printed in a common news-paper, it was to no purpose to continue the restrictions any longer, and gave his consent that it should be inserted in their journals: and that thereupon the House thought it incumbent upon them to pass a resolve, that in order to make a pertinent and full answer to his Excellency's message it was necessary for them to recite certain parts of the letter, but that their message containing such recital was not publish'd by their order. It ought to be remember'd that the Hon. House did not see fit to order their Galleries to be clear'd when these matters were transacted; from whence it might naturally be concluded that it was not their intention that they should be kept secret: Besides, as his Lordship's letter, containing very unfavourable sentiments of the conduct of the two Houses, which he had conceiv'd from the representations that had been made to him, was not only read publickly in the House, but was said to have been handed about in private companies, without any restrictions that we know of, the printers of this paper thought that no *one* could justly be offended, by their publishing to the world the reflections the House thought proper to make upon the occasion. We are inform'd that the House have since directed a letter to his Lordship, setting their own conduct in its true light; and with their usual candor, pass'd an order that his Excellency be serv'd with a copy of it, if he should desire it, of which he was made acquainted by a committee; and that afterwards, tho' his Excellency had not as they apprehended in a parliamentary manner desired it, they directed a committee to wait on him with a copy, and at the same time humbly to request that he would favor them with such letters as he had wrote on the subject. Certainly the House have by this part of their conduct, if we may be allow'd to say it, discover'd such a readiness to come to an explanation with the Chair, as must justify them with the impartial part of mankind. It is probable that these matters will be thought of sufficient importance to engage an attention to them on the other side the water.

We have the pleasure to assure our Readers, that the House on Friday last came into certain resolutions, which as they have order'd them to be made publick, we have a right, without incurring the displeasure of *any one*, to insert in this paper, and are as follow, viz.

WHEREAS the happiness and well being of civil communities depend upon industry, œconomy & good morals. And this House taking into serious consideration the great decay of the trade of the province; the scarcity of money; the heavy debt contracted in the late war, which still remains upon the people, and the great difficulties to which they are by these means reduc'd.

RESOLVED, That this House will use their utmost endeavors, and enforce their endeavors by example, in suppressing extravagance, idleness and vice, and in promoting industry, œconomy and good morals in their respective towns.

And in order to prevent the unnecessary exportation of money, of which this province has of late been so much drain'd: *It is further* RESOLVED, That this House will, by all prudent means, endeavor to discountenance the use of foreign superfluities, and to encourage the manufactures of this province.

When the question was put upon these Resolves, the House decided it by yeas and nays; there were Eighty-two members, of whom the following gentlemen gave their voices, YEA, viz.

The Hon. Tho. Cushing, Esq *(Speaker.*	Mr. Abraham Bigelow
Hon. James Otis, Esq;	Stephen Hall, Esq;
Mr. Samuel Adams	Capt. Joseph Mellen
John Hancock, Esq;	James Prescot, Esq;
Joseph Williams, Esq;	Capt. Jonas Dix
Mr. Samuel How	Henry Gardner, Esq;
Mr. Jazaniah Tucker	Mr. Timothy Danielson
Ebenezer Thayer, Esq;	Mr. Ephraim Fitch
James Humphrey, Esq;	Mr. Joshua Bigelow
Mr. Joshua Hearsey	Mr. David Wilder
Samuel Dexter, Esq;	Joseph Dorr, Esq;
Capt. Samuel Morse	Jedidiah Foster, Esq;
Mr. Jabez Fisher	Edward Davis, Esq;
Mr. Hezekiah Gay	Capt. Henry King
Capt. Jonathan Adams	Capt. John Brown
Mr. Ebenezer Burrill	Capt. Stephen Maynard
Samuel Phillips, Esq;	Artemas Ward, Esq;
Capt. Henry Herrick	Edward Hartwell, Esq;
Humphrey Hobson, Esq;	Capt. Ezekiel Wood
Caleb Cushing, Esq;	Capt. Israel Taylor
Thomas Saunders, jun. Esq;	John Whitcomb, Esq
Aaron Wood, Esq;	Mr. Ephraim Shearman
Jonathan Bagley, Esq;	Mr. Gideon Vinal
Benjamin Milliken, Esq;	Capt. Anthony Thomas
Mr. Benjamin Fairfield	Jonah Edson, Esq;
Capt. Samuel Smith	Capt. Ebenezer Sprout
Andrew Boardman, Esq;	Capt. John Bradford
Edward Sheaffe, Esq;	Mr. John Turner
Mr. Daniel Whitney	Ezekiel Turner, Esq;
James Fowle, Esq;	Hon. James Otis, Esq;
Charles Prescot, Esq;	Rowland Cotton, Esq;
Mr. Samuel Farrar	Capt. James Clay
Capt. Abraham Fuller	Jerathmeel Bowers, Esq;
Ebenezer Nichols, Esq;	Mr. Walter Spooner
William Stickney, Esq;	Mr. Ebenezer Lane
Joseph Buckminster, Esq;	Ezra Richmond, Esq;
William Read, Esq;	Mr. Thomas Durfee
Sampson Stoddard, Esq;	Jonathan Sayward, Esq;
John Noyes, Esq;	Mr. John Steward
Capt. Ebenezer Harnden	Solomon Lombard, Esq;
	Timothy Folgier, Esq;

The Hon. TIMOTHY RUGGLES, Esq; gave his Voice in the Negative.

It is hoped that this will be thought by our Brethren in the other Colonies, as well as in G. Britain, to be an ample Testimony of the Sense of this Province, in Confirmation of the Measures of the Town of Boston; and that the *True Patriot*, like a Man of Honor, will retract his positive Assertion that those Measures were only the last Efforts of an expiring Faction.

☞ *THE Merchants and Traders in the Town of* BOSTON, *are desired to meet at the British Coffee-House in King-Street, To-Morrow Evening, at Six o'Clock, to consult on proper Measures relating to our Trade, under its present Embarrassments.—And it's desir'd every Person will attend this Meeting, at this critical Period.*

Joshua Gardner & Comp.

Have received by the *Friendship*, Capt. *Jenkins*, and the *William & Mary*, Capt. *Blythe*;

A fresh Assortment of *English* Piece and Hard Ware Goods, which they are determined to dispose of at the lowest Advance for Cash, at their Shop in Cornhill.

N. B. A few Barrels of Tar and Turpentine to be Sold Cheap.

CHOICE BOHEA TEA, Coffee, Chocolate, Indigo, Snuff, Pimento, Nutmegs, Loaf and Brown Sugars, *Philadelphia Flour*, Sole Leather, Crates of yellow Ware, Firkins of Butter and Hogsfat, Casks of Bottles, a few Pipes of Madeira and Quarter Casks of red Port Wine, Choice DUM FISH in half Quintal Bundles, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

Benjamin Andrews, junr.

Opposite the Swing Bridge.

N. B. He promises a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any one that will discover the Person or Persons who on Wednesday Night last forced open the Doors of his Store, broke two Locks on his Desk, and Stole about £.12 L. M. in Cash, so that he or they may be brought to Justice.

Samuel Dashwood

HAS Imported in the last Ships from LONDON,

A General Assortment of English and India GOODS. Likewise China, a great Assortment of Glass Ware, Stone ditto, Poland Starch and Mustard by the Cask or Dozen, to be Sold by Wholesale or Retail.

Imported in Capt. *Jenkins* from LONDON, and sold by

By Bethiah Oliver,

At her Shop opposite the Rev. Dr. SEWALL's Meeting-House, BOSTON.

EARLY Hotspurs—Early Golden Hotspurs—Early Charlton—Large and Dwarf Marrowfats——Blue Rouncivals and Ledman's Dwarf Pease—large Winsor—early Lisbon—early yellow Dwarf Beans—early Dutch—early Yorkshire—early Battersea—early Sugar Loaf—red & large Winter Cabbage—early and late Colliflower—green and yellow Savoy—white Spanish and Silverskin Onion—green and white Endive—Salmon and Scarlet Radish—double and single Pepper Grass—double and single Parsley—Summer and Winter Spinnage—Cabbage—white, green-marble and tenpis ball Lettuce—early and late Cucumber—early and late Turnip—early yellow Orange Carrot—Summer Savory—Sweet Marjoram—Thyme—Lavender and Rosemary—Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed—La Lucern Grass Seed, and sundry other Seeds, too many to be enumerated, and all warranted of the last Year's Growth.

ALSO, All Sorts of Groceries, cheap for Cash.

Imported from London in Capt. Jenkins, and to be sold by

Elizabeth Clark,

At her Shop a little to the Southward of the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON,

A general Assortment of Garden Seeds, Viz.

EARLY Charlton, early Hotspur, golden Hotspur Peas, large Marrowfat, large Sugar, Spanish Marrata, and Bush Peas, Dwarf Marrowfat, crooked Sugar Peas, early yellow Bush Beans, large Windsor, Toker and Hotspur Beans, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, Sugar Loaf, Battersea, green Savoy, large Winter, red and white Cabbage Seeds, early Dutch Turnip Seed, French ditto, round Spinage, scarlet, salmon and short-top'd Radish, Orange Carrot, early yellow Carrot, purple Carrot Seed, swelling Parsnip and red Beet Seed, Colliflower Seed, white Turkey and prickley Cucumber, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, double Parsley, double Pepper Grass, Cellery, Endive and Onion Seeds, &c.

N. B. All warranted to be of the last Year's Growth.

IMPORTED in Capt. *Jenkins*, and to be Sold by

Lydia Dyar,

At the North-End, near the Salutation.

TRUE early Hotspur, golden Hotspur, large Marrowfatts, Dwarf ditto, Spanish Morata, early Dwarf, blue Marrowfat Pease, large Winsor and early Hotspur Beans, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, Battersea, Sugar Loaf, large Winter green and savoy Cabbage, red ditto, early and late Colliflower, Orange and Lemon Carriot Seeds, double Pepper Grass, double Parsley, red and white Onion, short-top'd and scarlet Radish, sweet Marjoram and Thyme, Summer Savory, Balm, Sage, red and white Clover, Herd Grass, Hemp, Rape, Canary, with a Variety of Flower Seeds, warranted of the last Year's Growth, with all other Seeds.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Major *Robert Sharpe*, late of *Brookline*, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Sarah Sharp*, and *Robert Sharp*, of said *Brookline*, Administratrix & Administrator to said Estate, in order for a speedy Settlement.

† Shelburne's Vide the Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol 1. ‖ Vide page 748. Vol 1 ¶ Gov. Barnard ‡ vid. Next Column — pa. 29 — vid the Letter page 39 (a) vid. page 29.

Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennsylvania, *to the Inhabitants of the* British Colonies.

IX LETTER.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN, vide Page 21

I HAVE several times, in the course of these letters mentioned the late act of parliament, as being the *foundation* of future measures injurious to these colonies; and the belief of this truth I wish to prevail, because I think it necessary to our safety.

A *perpetual jealousy*, respecting liberty, is absolutely requisite in all free states. The very texture of their constitution, in *mixt* governments, demand it. For the *cautions* with which power is *distributed* among the several orders, *imply*, that *each* has that share which is proper for the general welfare, and therefore that any further acquisition must be pernicious. * *Machiavel* employs a whole chapter in his discourses, to prove that a state, to be long lived, must be frequently corrected, and reduced to its first principles. But of all states that have existed, there never was any, in which this jealousy could be more proper than in these colonies. For the government here is not only *mixt*, but *dependant*, which circumstance occasions *a peculiarity in its form*, of a very delicate nature.

Two reasons induce me to desire, that this spirit of apprehension may be always kept up among us, in its utmost vigilance. The first is this, that as the happiness of these provinces indubitably consists in their connection with *Great Britain*, any separation between them is less likely to be occasioned by civil discords, if every disgusting measure is opposed *singly*, and *while it is new*: For in this manner of proceeding, every such measure is most likely to be rectified. On the other hand, oppressions and dissatisfactions being permitted to accumulate——*if ever* the governed throw off the load, *they will do more*. A people does not reform with moderation. The rights of the subject therefore cannot be *too often* considered, explained or asserted: And whoever attempts to do this, shews himself, whatever may be the rash and peevish restrictions of pretended wisdom and pretended duty, a friend to *those* who injudiciously exercise their power, as well as to *them*, over whom it is so exercised.

Had all the points of prerogative claimed by *Charles* the 1st, been separately contested & settled in preceding reigns, his fate would in all probability have been very different; and the people would have been content with that liberty which is compatible with regal authority. But † he tho't it would be as dangerous for him to give up the powers which at any time had been by usurpation exercised by the crown, as those that were legally vested in it. This produced an equal excess on the part of the people. For when their passions were excited by *multiplied* grievances, they thought it would be as dangerous for them to allow the powers that were legally vested in the crown, as those which at any time had been by usurpation exercised by it. Acts, that might *by themselves* have been upon many considerations excused or extenuated, derived a contagious malignancy and odium from other acts, with which they were connected. They were not regarded according to the simple force of each, but as parts of a system of oppression. Every one therefore, however small in itself, became alarming, as an additional evidence of tyrannical designs. It was in vain for prudent and moderate men to insist, that there was no necessity to abolish royalty. Nothing less than the utter destruction of monarchy, could satisfy those who *had* suffered, and thought that they had reason to believe, they always *should* suffer under it.

The consequences of these mutual distrusts are well known: But there is no other people mentioned in history, that I recollect, who have been so constantly watchful of [illegible] liberty, and so successful in their struggles for it, as [illegible]. This consideration leads me to the second [illegible] why I "desire that the spirit of apprehension may [illegible] kept up among us in its utmost vigilance."

[illegible] first principles of government are to be looked for in human nature. Some of the best writers have asserted, and it seems with good reason, that "government is founded on ‡ *opinion*."

Custom undoubtedly has a mighty force in producing *opinion*, and reigns in nothing more arbitrarily than in public affairs. It gradually reconciles us to objects even of dread and detestation; and I cannot but think these lines of Mr. *Pope* as applicable to vice in *politics*, as to vice in *ethicks*,

"Vice is a monster of so horrid mien,
"As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
"Yet *seen too oft*, familiar with her face,
"We first *endure*, then *pity*, then *embrace*."

When an act injurious to freedom, has been *once* done, and the people *bear* it, the *repetition* of it is most likely to meet with *submission*. For as the *mischief* of the one was found to be tolerable, they will hope that of the second will prove so too; and they will not regard the *infamy* of the last, because they are stained with that of the first.

Indeed, nations, in general, are not apt to *think* until they *feel*; and therefore nations in general have lost their liberty: For as violations of the rights of the *governed*, are commonly not only *specious*, but *small* at the beginning, they spread over the multitude in such a manner, as to touch individuals but slightly. Thus they are disregarded. The power or profit that arises from these violations, *centering in few persons*, is to them considerable. For this reason the *governors* having in view their particular purposes, successively preserve an uniformity of conduct for attaining them. They regularly increase and multiply the first injuries, till at length the inattentive people are compelled to perceive the heaviness of their burdens.—They begin to complain and enquire—but too late. They find their oppressors so strengthened by success, and themselves so entangled in examples of express authority on the part of their rulers, and of tacit recognition on their own part, that they were quite confounded: For millions entertain no other idea of the legality of power, than it is founded on the exercise of power. They voluntarily fasten their chains, by adopting a pusillanimous opinion, "that there will be too much danger in attempting a remedy"—or another opinion no less fatal, "that the government has a right to treat them as it does." They then seek a wretched relief for their minds, by persuading themselves, that to yield their obedience, is to discharge their duty. The deplorable poverty of spirit, that prostrates all the dignity bestowed by divine providence on our nature—— of course succeeds:

From these reflections I conclude, that every free state should incessantly watch, and instantly take alarm on any addition being made to the power exercised over them, innumerable instances might be produced to shew, from what slight beginnings the most extensive consequences have flowed: But I shall select two only from the history of England.

Henry the seventh was the first monarch of that kingdom, who established a *standing body of armed men*. This was a band of 50 archers, called yeomen of the guard: And this institution, notwithstanding the smallness of the number, was, to prevent discontent, "disguised under pretence of majesty and grandeur." In 1684 the standing forces were so much augmented, that Rapin says—"The king, in order to make his people fully sensible of their new slavery, affected to muster his troops, which amounted to 4000 well armed and disciplined men." I think our army, at this time, consists of more than seventy regiments.

The method of taxing by EXCISE was first introduced amidst the convulsions of the civil wars. Extreme necessity was pretended, and its short continuance promised. After the restoration, an excise upon *beer*, *ale* and *other liquors*, was granted to the king, one half in fee, the other for life, as an equivalent for the *court of wards*. Upon *James* the Second's accession, the Parliament gave him the first *excise*, with an additional duty on *wine*, *tobacco*, and *some other* things. Since the revolution it has been extended to salt, candles, leather, hides, hops, soap, paper, pasteboard, mill-boards, scale-boards, vellum, parchment, starch, silks, callicoes, linens, stuffs, printed, stained, &c. wire, wrought plate, coffee, tea, chocolate, &c.

Thus a *standing army* and *excise* have, from the first slender origins, tho' always *hated*, always *feared*, always *opposed*, at length swelled up to their vast present bulk.

These facts are sufficient to support what I have said. 'Tis true, that all the mischiefs apprehended by our ancestors from a *standing army* and *excise*, have not *yet happened*: But it does not follow from thence, that they *will not happen*. The inside of a house may catch fire, and the most valuable apartments be ruined, before the flames burst out. The question in these cases is not, what evil has actually attended particular measures---but, what evil, in the nature of things, is likely to attend them. Certain circumstances may for some time delay effects, that were reasonably expected, and that must ensue. There was a long period, after the Romans had prorogued his command to Q. Publilius Philo, before that example destroyed their liberty. All our kings, from the revolution to the present reign, have been foreigners. Their ministers generally continued but a short time in authority‖; and they themselves were mild and virtuous princes.

A bold, ambitious prince, possessed of great abilities, firmly fixed in his throne by descent, served by ministers like himself, and rendered either venerable or terrible by the glory of his successes, may execute what his predecessors did not dare to attempt. Henry the Fourth tottered in this seat during his whole reign. Henry the Fifth drew the strength of the kingdom into France, to carry on his wars there, and left the commons at home, protesting, "that the people were not bound to serve out of the realm."

It is true, that a strong spirit of liberty subsists at present in Great-Britain, but what reliance is to be placed in the temper of a people, when the prince is possessed of an unconstitutional power, our own history can sufficiently informs us. When Charles the Second had strengthened himself by the return of the garrison of Tangier, "England (says Rapin) saw on a sudden an amazing revolution; saw herself stripped of all her rights and privileges, excepting such as the king should vouchsafe to grant her: And what is more astonishing, the English themselves delivered up these very rights & privileges to Charles the Second, which they had so passionately, and, if I may say it, furiously defended against the designs of Charles the First." This happened only thirty six years after this last prince had been beheaded.

Some persons are of opinion, that liberty is not violated, but by such open acts of force; but they seem to be greatly mistaken. I could mention a period within these forty years, when almost as great a change of disposition was produced by the secret measures of a long administration, as by Charles's violence. Liberty, perhaps, is never exposed to so much danger, as when the people believe there is the least; for it may be subverted, and yet they not think so.

Public disgusting acts are seldom practised by the ambitious, at the beginning of their designs. Such conduct silences and discourages the weak, and the wicked, who would otherwise have been their advocates or accomplices. It is of great consequence, to allow these who, upon any account, are inclined to favour them, something specious to say in their defence. Their power may be fully established, tho' it would not be safe for them to do whatever they please. For there are things, which at some times, even slaves will not bear. Julius Cæsar, and Oliver Cromwell, did not dare to assume the title of King. The Grand Seignor dares not lay a new tax. The king of France dares not be a protestant. Certain popular points may be left untouched, and yet freedom be extinguished. The commonalty of Venice imagine themselves free, because they are permitted to do, what they ought not. But I quit a subject, that would lead me too far from my purpose.

By the late act of parliament, taxes are to be levied upon us, for "defraying the charge of the administration of justice—the support of civil government—and the expences of defending his Majesty's dominions in America."

If any man doubts what ought to be the conduct of these colonies on this occasion, I would ask him these questions.

Has not the parliament expressly avowed their intention of raising money from us for certain purposes? Is not this scheme popular in Great-Britain? Will the taxes, imposed by the late act, answer those purposes? If it will, must it not take an immense sum from us? If it will not, is it to be expected, that the parliament will not fully execute their intention when it is pleasing at home, and not opposed here? Must not this be done by imposing new taxes? Will not every addition, thus made to our taxes, be an addition to the power of the British legislature, by increasing the number of officers employed in the collection? Will not every additional tax therefore render it more difficult to abrogate any of them? When a branch of revenue is once established, does it not appear to many people invidious and undutiful, to attempt to abolish it? If taxes, sufficient to accomplish the intention of the parliament, are imposed by the parliament, what taxes will remain to be imposed by our assemblies? If no material taxes remain to be imposed by them, what must become of them, and the people they represent.

* "If any person considers these things, and yet thinks our liberties are in danger, I wonder at that persons security".

One other argument is to be added, which, by itself, I hope, will be sufficient to convince the most incredulous man on this continent, that the late act of Parliament is only designed to be a precedent, whereon the future vassalage of these colonies may be established.

Every duty thereby laid on articles of British manufacture, is laid on some commodity, upon the exportation of which from Great Britain, a drawback is payable. Those drawbacks in most of the articles are exactly double to the duties given by the late act. The parliament therefore might in half a dozen lines have raised much more money only by stopping the drawbacks in the hands of the officers at home, on exportation to these colonies, than by this solemn imposition of taxes upon us, to be collected here. Probably, the artful contrivers of this act formed it in this manner, in order to reserve to themselves, in case of any objections being made to it, this specious pretence—"That the drawbacks are gifts to the colonies; and that "the late act only lessens those gifts." But the truth is, that the drawbacks are intended for the encouragement and promotion of British manufactures and commerce, and are allowed on exportation to any foreign parts, as well as on exportation to these provinces. Besides, care has been taken to slide into the act, ¶ some articles on which there are no drawbacks. However, the whole duties laid by the late act on all the articles therein specified, are so small, that they will not amount to as much as the drawbacks which are allowed on part of them only.

If, therefore, the sum to be obtained by the late act had been the sole object in forming it, there would not have been any occasion for the "commons of Great-Britain to "give and grant to his Majesty rates and duties for raising "a revenue in his Majesty's dominions in America, for "making a more certain and adequate provision for de-"fraying the charge of the administration of justice, the "support of civil government, & the expences of defend-"ing the said dominions." § Nor would there have been any occasion for an § expensive board of commissioners, and all the other new charges to which we are made liable.

Upon the whole, for my part, I regard the late act as an *experiment made of our disposition*. It is a bird sent over the waters, to discover, whether the waves, that lately agitated this part of the world with such violence, are yet subsided. If *this adventurer* gets footing here, we shall quickly be convinced, that it is not a *Phœnix*; for we shall soon see it followed by *others of the same kind*. We shall find it rather to be of the † breed described by the poet—

"*Infelix vates.*"

A direful foreteller of future calamities,

See Page Continued 37 A FARMER.

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* *Machiavel's discourses. Book* 3, *Chap.* 1.

† *The author is sensible, that this is putting the gentlest construction on* Charles's *conduct; and that is one reason why he chuses it. Allowances ought to be made for the errors of those men, who are acknowleged to have been possessed of many virtues. The education of this unhappy prince, and his confidence in men not so good or wise as himself, had probably* filled *him with mistaken notions of his own authority, and of the consequences that would attend concessions of any kind to a people, who were represented to him, as aiming at too much power.*

‡ "OPINION *is of two kinds, viz.* opinion *of* INTEREST, *and* opinion *of* RIGHT. *By* opinion *of* interest, *I chiefly understand*, the sense of the public advantage which is reaped from government; *together with the persuasion, that the particular government which is established, is* equally advantageous *with any other*, that could be easily settled."

"Right *is of two kinds*, right *to* power, *and* right *to* property. *What prevalence* opinion *of the first kind has over mankind, may easily be understood, by observing the attachment which all nations have to their antient government, and even to those names which have had the sanction of antiquity.* Antiquity always begets the opinion of right." "*It is sufficiently understood, that the* opinion *of* right *to* property, *is of the greatest moment in all matters of government.*" Hume's Essays.

‖ *I don't know but it may be said, with a good deal of reason, that a quick rotation of ministers is very desirable to* Great-Britain. *A minister there has a vast store of materials to work with.* Long administrations *are rather favourable to the* reputation *of a people abroad, than to their* liberty.

See the SUPPLEMENT.

* *Demosthenes's* 2d *Philippic.*

¶ *The duties by the late act are laid on some articles, on which no drawbacks are allowed; yet the duties imposed by the act are so small in comparison with the drawbacks that are allowed, that* all the duties together *will not amount to* so much *as the* drawbacks.

§ *The expence of this board, I am informed, is between four and five thousand pounds sterling a year. The establishment of officers, for collecting the revenue of America, amounted before to seven thousand six hundred pounds per annum; and yet, says the author of "The regulation of the colonies," the whole remittance from all the taxes in the colonies, at an average of thirty years, has not amounted to £.1900 a year, and in that sum, 7 or 8 hundred pounds per annum only, have been remitted from North-America.*

The smallness of the revenue arising from the duties in America, demonstrated that they were intended only as regulations of trade: And can any person be so blind to truth, so dull of apprehension in a matter of unspeakable importance to his country, as to imagine, that the board of commissioners, lately established at such a charge, is intituted to assist in collecting one thousand nine hundred pounds a year, or the trifling duties imposed by the late act? Surely every man on this continent must perceive, that they are established for the care of a new system of revenue, which is but now begun.

† "*Dira celano,*" Virgil, Eneid 2.

† vide page 735. Vol. 1. ‡ vide page 748. Vol 1. ‖ vide Resolves of the House of Commons &c. No. Vol. 1

Joseph Domett,

HAS *removed* from the Store opposite the Golden Ball, to one directly against the East End of Faneuil Hall Market—Where he has to sell, Bohea Tea, Philadelphia Flour, English Loaf Sugar per Hogshead or less Quantity, this Country ditto, Brown Sugars, the best of Indigo, long and short Pipes, Duck Shott, red and white Lead, Stone Ware assorted per Crate, blue, flower'd and white Cups and Saucers per Groce, an Assortment of Iron Ware, and sundry other Articles as usual. And which he will sell at the very lowest Rate for Cash.

N. B. A Sail-Maker's Loft, and three Stores to Let, inquire of said *Domett*.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,

A Likely well-built BRIGANTINE, burthen'd about 115 Tons, near 2 Years old, now lying at *Pulling's* Wharff. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Boston, February 20, 1768.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
And Sold by KNEELAND & ADAMS,
Next to the Treasurer's Office in Milk-Street.

SEVEN SERMONS, on the Encouragement of the Unregenerate, to labour for the Meat which endureth to everlasting Life. Preached in the first Parish in *Wells*. By MOSES HEMMINGWAY, A. M. Pastor of the Church there.

Strive to enter in at the strait Gate, for many I say unto you shall seek to enter in, and shall not be able.
Luke 13. 24.

Subscribers are desired to call or send for their Books.

WANTED by the 25th of March, a Man and his Wife, that understands a Farm and Dairy, that can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

THIS is to forewarn all Persons from trusting Mary, *the Wife of me the Subscriber: For I hereby declare I will not pay any Debt she shall Contract from the Date hereof.* As witness my Hand.

Shirley, Dec. 24, 1767. JAMES DOUGHERTY.

The late Company of Wharton & Bowes

Being dissolved by the Decease of the former; THIS is therefore to desire all Persons that have Accounts open with said Company to come and settle them with *Nicholas Bowes*, the surviving Partner; and such as are Indebted by Note or upon Book of several Years standing, are more especially desired to pay the same out of Hand to the said *Bowes*, that said Company's Affairs may be settled as soon as possible.

N. B. Said BOWES carries on the Business of *Bookseller & Stationer*, at the same Shop, where all Persons may be supplied with BOOKS and STATIONARY as formerly, at the lowest Rates, as he has a large and compleat Assortment of the said Articles. *** *Country Customers may be supply'd as well by Letter as if present.*

BRUSHES of all

Sorts, manufactured in BOSTON, equal in Goodness to any imported from Europe, to be sold by Wholesale, as low as they can be bought in London, at

JOHN SMITH's Shop,
In Newbury-Street, BOSTON.

☞ Cash given for Hogs Bristles, Shipping Furrs and Bees-Wax. N. B. Brushes mended in the neatest Manner.

Imported in the last Ships by

Richard Smith,

In King-Street,

A large and general Assortment of English GOODS suitable to the Season, procured immediately from the different Manufactories; in particular a large Assortment of Yorkshire Woollens, which will be sold very low for Cash or short Credit.

Also Hemp, Painters Colours and INDIGO.
Cash given for good POT-ASH.
New Rice, Sole Leather, Beef and Pork.

Best *London* BOHEA TEA,

To be sold by the Chest, Hundred or Dozen, by

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.
Opposite Swing Bridge, South-Side Town-Dock.

ALSO,
Philadelphia Ship Bread, West-India Goods, &c.

TWO Chambers, a Cellar and a very commodious Shop to let, the North Side of the Town House—Inquire of the Printers.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. Philip Carteret, late of Charlestown, deceas'd, are desired to lodge them with the Subscriber—And all indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay their respective Balances forthwith, or their Accounts will be put in Suit at next March Court. William Whittemore, *Administrator.*

Cambridge, February 12, 1768. (*tar.*

TO BE SOLD.

NOW on the Stocks, (near the Mouth of the North-River) and to be sold very reasonably, a good Vessel of 90 odd Tons, well built of the best of Stuff, and of good Dimensions.——For farther Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

N. B. Said Vessel may be launched immediately, if wanted. Feb. 13, 1768.

Just Imported in Capt. *Stevens* from *London*, and to be Sold by

Jane Eustis,

At her Shop North Side of the Town-House, BOSTON, by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash.

A Great Variety of stript and figur'd Silks, the most fashionable now wore in London, some as low as 46s. O. T. per Yard, with a large Assortment brown and other colour'd Paduasoys, Ducaps and Mantuas, rich white Sattin, a Variety of Winter Stuffs, Brolloes in Imitation of Lutestrings, black and coloured Capuchine Silks and Trimmings, patent wove Stays and stay-cloth, a large assortment Irish linnens, lawns and cambricks, muffs and tippets, furr trimmings, superfine scarlet broad cloth, silk cotton thread and worsted stockings of all sorts, silk shoes and clogs, callimanco ditto, goloshes, womens black and white silk gloves and mitts, cap laces, silver trimmings, gold coat binding, silver wire, spangles, &c. for flowers, black and white beaver hatts for ladies and boys, feathers for ditto, silk and linnen handkerchiefs, stone shoe, knee and girdle buckles and broaches, stone and wax necklaces and earings, a few chests of china, tippets and turbans at the sterling cost, with a variety of other articles, too many to be enumerated in an advertisement.

TO be Sold by MICHAEL MALCOM, a Parcel of choice WOOD at Mr. Paine's Wharf near Charlestown Ferry, by large or small Quantities, to be delivered at any House the North Side of the Mill-Bridge, at Three Dollars a single Cord, and at the Rate of Seven Pound Old Tenor by the Two Foot. Enquire of said Malcom, or Mr. Henry Plimpton, living near said Wharff.

William Hawes,

CHAISE-MAKER and SADLER,
Near the Royal Exchange, and opposite the Quaker Meeting House in Boston,

ACQUAINTS his Customers and other Gentlemen, that he makes and sells Chaises and Chairs, and all Sorts of Horse Furniture, in the neatest Manner, with Fidelity and Dispatch.

N. B. Said *Hawes* has a very good and neat Curricle, with a Pair of Harnesses which is suitable for one Horse or two, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber, (now residing at Capt. Conner's near the Mill-Bridge) hereby acquaints the Town and Country, That he will undertake to cure all Distempers incident to Horses, (if cureable, both external and internal. He is so confident of his Judgment, as Cure no Pay. And further doth say, that he can relieve any Horse of the Distemper now rife among them in twenty-four Hours, so that they may be fit for Business in three Days afterward.

MALACHY FIELD.

Garden Seeds,

WARRANTED GOOD,
Imported in Capt. *Stevens*, from LONDON,
And to be SOLD by

William Davidson, Gardener,

In Seven-Star Lane, BOSTON,
At the following Price in Sterling Cash,

	By the Ounce. s.	d.
Asparagus Seed	0	3
Brown Dutch Lettuce	0	3
Battersea Cabbage	0	9
Brown Mustard (quart)	1	0
Black Turnip Radish	0	4
Colliflower early & late	3	0
Celery or Salery	0	3
Cresses or Pepper Grass	0	2
Cucumber early short prickly	0	4
Cucumber long green	0	4
Cabbage Lettuce	0	3
Cos ditto of sorts	0	4
Celeriac or Dwarf Salery	0	4
Capuchin Lettuce	0	4
Cutt Lettuce	0	4
Carnation Seed	4	0
Endive green & white	0	9
Early Dutch Cabbage	0	9
Early Sugarloaf ditto	0	9
Early Yorkshire ditto	1	0
English Sorril	1	0
French Turnip	0	6
Green Savoy Cabbage	0	6
Lemon Carrot	0	3
Musk Melon of sorts	1	0
Orange Carrot	0	3
Parsley double	0	3

	By the Ounce. s.	d.
Marble Lettuce	0	4
Parsley single	0	2
Portugal Onion	0	4
Prickley Spinage	0	2
Parsnip	0	2
Rape or Cail	0	2
Red Spanish Onion	0	3
Red Cabbage	0	6
Round Spinage	0	2
Red Beet	0	3
Summer Savory	0	6
Scurvy Grass	1	0
Sweet Marjoram	1	0
Stradsburg Onion	0	4
Scarlet Radish	0	2
Short-topt ditto	0	2
Silesia Lettuce	0	4
Thyme Seed	1	0
Turnip of Sorts	0	3
Turnip Cabbage	0	9
White Onion	0	6
White Mustard	0	2
Winter Cabbage	0	6
White Orrice	0	3
White Turnip Radish	0	4
Yellow Savoy Cabbage	0	6
Winter Savory	0	9

—With some others—

ALSO, A Collection of a Hundred of the best Sorts of young Graffed and Inoculated English Fruit Trees. Sold in Sterling Cash.

CHERRIES 2*s.*—Pears 2*s.*—Peaches 2*s.*—Plumbs 2*s.* Apricots 2*s.*—Nectarines 2*s.*—Apples 9*d.*—Quinces 9*d.*—Lime Trees 3*s.*—English Elm Trees 2*s.*—English Philboards 1*s.*—Grape Vines of all Sorts 4*d.*—Red and white Dutch Currant Bushes 2*d.*—English Goosberry Bushes of all Sorts 3*d.*—Asparagus Plants of the large early Sorts a hundred 2*s.* 6*d.*—Box for edgings of Walks a Yard 3*d.*—and Sixty Sorts of Flowers Plants & Seeds. ——Also, GARDEN SEEDS saved here, more suitable for the West-Indies, &c.——Also—all Sorts of Plants in their Season—as, Cabbage and Colliflower—Savoy—Salery—Endive—Marjoram—Thyme—Savory—Balm—Rue—Wormwood—Sives—Sage—Mint—Sorril—With Garlick—Shalots—and Horse Radish 6*d.* per Pound, &c. ——All Sorts of dried sweet Herbs, and early Sallad, and other Sallad.

N. B. Early Golden Hotspur, and early Charton Peas at 12*s.* per Bush'l, and 10*d.* by the Quart—and some others, all at the very lowest Prices, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Capt. John Phillips, late of Boston, Coaster, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Anna Phillips, Administratrix on said Estate. And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farm in Chelsea, known by the name of Dudley's Farm, containing 112 acres, with a good house and barn. Also a choice wood-lot in Roxbury, adjoining to a place called Muddy-Pond, containing about 30 acres. Also 6 acres of wood-land, near a place called Merryfield, in Dorchester. As also a Brick dwelling-house, situate in King-street, close to the *Exchange*, in good repair.—all in the county of Suffolk—at private sale any time before the first of March next, on reasonable terms: And should they, or any of them, be then unsold, they will be exposed to sale at public Auction that day, at said dwelling-house in King-street. The above being part of the estate of Joseph Dudley, late of Boston, Esq; deceased. Enquire of Thomas Fayerweather, Esq; his executor. Boston, January 16, 1768.

N. B. Said Farm at Chelsea contains only 100 Acres of choice Upland instead of 112, but its Advantage and Value is increased by having 36 Acres of fine Salt Marsh, over and above said 100 Acres of Upland which is not mention'd in the above Advertisement, both within a Mile of Chelsea Meeting-House.

Drugs & Medicines.

John Loring

Has just received from England,

A General assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best Qualities, which he sells Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop fronting Cornhill, a little above the Market.——ALSO,

BOERHAAVE's CHYMICAL TINCTURE, prepared from an original Receipt, of which there is not perhaps any true Copy now extant.—It is a powerful Deobstruent, and an excellent Stomachic. It removes Disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Mesentery. Is greatly serviceable in Hectics, and with Caution may be used in the most violent inflamatory Fevers. It is uncommonly efficacious in the Scurvy and Jaundice. As it is apt to increase the Discharge of Urine, it will not be advisable to use it in Cases where that Evacuation is too copious.—It is to be given in chronic Cases Morning and Evening, to Adults from 40 to 60 Drops, to Children from 6 to 30, in Water or Wine, upon an empty Stomach.—In acute Cases, it may be given once in 3 or 4 Hours, as Occasion may require.

N. B. This Medicine has been used with the greatest Success, and has produced surprizing Effects in a great Variety of Disorders; but as it is not known, at least not generally in this Country, and he designs not to impose on the Public, any Gentleman of the Faculty in the Town of *Boston*, who shall please to make Trial of it, shall be welcome to a Bottle; and he doubts not of their Approbation when they have experienced its Efficacy and Safety.—It will be sold at Two Pistareens a Bottle.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the single Pound, & cheaper by the Box.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Stephen Whiting,

Glasman and *Japanner*,

At his Shop in Union-Street, opposite the Cornfields

LArge and small, sconce and pier Looking Glasses, made of the best stone, and in any sort of frames that will suit the buyer, Book Case doors silver'd or unsilver'd, Chariot Glasses of different sizes, handsome dressing Glasses, small Glasses of all sizes suitable for traders, Crown Glass for pictures, Maps of the four quarters of the globe, a variety of Metzotinto Prints, Prospects plain and coloured, small picture by the dozen. The above were imported in Capt. *Freeman*, one of the last Ships from *London*, and will be sold cheap for Cash. At the same Place new Glasses are put in old Frames or old Glasses new silver'd and fram'd, or taken in part of Pay for new ones, Pictures fram'd, and all Sorts of gilding and japanning work done at a reasonable Rate.

Said *Whiting* does more at present towards manufacturing Looking-Glasses, than any one in the Province, or perhaps on the Continent, and would be glad of Encouragement enough to think it worth while to live.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1768.

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SUPPLEMENT. to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1768.

Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennsylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER X.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN, *vide Pa. 35*

SOME states have lost their liberty by particular accidents; but this calamity is generally owing to the decay of virtue. A people is travelling fast to destruction, when individuals consider their interests as distinct from those of the public. Such notions are fatal to their country and to themselves, yet how many are there so weak and foolish as to to think, they perform all the offices of life, if they earnestly endeavour to encrease their own wealth, power, and credit, without the least regard for the society, under the protection of which they live; who, if they can make an immediate profit to themselves, by lending their assistance to those, whose projects plainly tend to the injury of their country, rejoice in their dexterity, and believe themselves entitled to the character of able politicians. Miserable men of whom it is hard to say, whether they ought to be most the objects of pity or contempt: but whose opinions are certainly as detestable, as their practises are destructive.

Tho' I always reflect with a high pleasure on the integrity and understanding of my countrymen, which joined with a pure and humble devotion to the great and gracious author of every blessing they enjoy, will, I hope, ensure to them and their posterity all temporal and eternal happiness, yet when I consider that in every age and country there have been bad men, my heart at this threatning period, is so full of apprehension, as not to permit me to believe, but that there may be some on this continent, against whom you ought to be upon your guard.

Men who either † hold or accept to hold certain advantages, by setting examples of servility to their countrymen--Men, who trained to the employment, or self taught by a natural versatility of genius, serve as decoybirds for drawing the innocent and unwary into snares. It is not to be doubted but that such men will diligently bestir themselves, on this and every like occasion, to spread the infection of their meaness as far as they can. On the plans they have adopted, this is their course. This is the method to recommend themselves to their patrons. They act consistently, in a bad cause. They run well, in a mean race.

From them we shall learn, how pleasant and profitable a thing it is, to be for our *Submissive* behavior well spoken of at Saint James's or Saint Stephen's, Guildhall or the Royal Exchange. Specious fallacies will then be dress up with all the arts of delusion, to persuade one colony to distinguish herself from another, by unbecoming condescensions, which will serve the ambitious purposes of great men at home, and therefore will be thought by them to entitle their assistance in obtaining them to considerable rewards.

Our fears will be excited; our hopes will be awakened.

It will be insinuated to us with a plausible affectation of wisdom & concern, how prudent it is to please the powerful—how dangerous to provoke them—and then comes in the perpetual incantation that freezes up every generous purpose of the soul in cold, inactive expectation—" that if there is any request to be made, compliance will obtain a favourable attention."

Our vigilance and our union are success and safety. Our negligence and our division are distress and death. They are worse—They are shame and slavery.

Let us equally shun the benumbing stillness of overweening sloth, and the feverish activity of that ill-informed zeal, which busies itself in maintaining little, mean, and narrow opinions. Let us, with a truly wise generosity and charity, banish and discourage all illiberal distinctions, which may arise from differences in situation, forms of government, or modes of religion. Let us consider ourselves as *men—freemen—christian freemen*—separated from the rest of the world, and firmly bound together, by the same rights, interests, and dangers. Let these keep our attention inflexibly fixed on the *great objects*, which we must continually regard, in order to preserve those rights, to promote those interests, and to avert those dangers.

Let these truths be indelibly impressed on our minds—that we cannot be *happy* without being *free*—that we cannot be *free* without being *secure in our property*—that we cannot be *secure in our property*, if, without our consent, others may, as by right, take it away—that taxes imposed on us by parliament, do thus take it away—that duties laid for the sole purposes of raising money, are taxes—that attempts to lay such duties should be instantly and firmly opposed—that this opposition can never be effectual, unless it is the united effort of these provinces—that, therefore, *benevolence* of temper towards each other, and *unanimity* of counsels are essential to the welfare of the whole—and lastly, that for this reason, every man amongst us, who in any manner, would encourage either dissention, diffidence, or indifference between these colonies, is an enemy to himself and to his country.

The belief of these truths, I verily think, my countrymen, is indispensably necessary to your happiness. I beseech you, therefore, " † teach them " diligently unto your children, and talk of them " when you sit in your houses, and when you walk " by the way, and when you lie down, and when " you rise up."

What have these colonies to *ask*, while they continue free? Or *what* have they to *dread*, but insidious attempts to subvert their freedom? Their prosperity does not depend on ministerial favors dealed out to particular provinces. They form one political body, of which each colony is a member. Their happiness is founded on their constitution; and is to be promoted by preserving that constitution in unabated vigour throughout every part. A spot, a speck of decay, however small the limb on which it appears, and however remote it may seem from the vitals, should be alarming. We have all the rights requisite for our prosperity. The legal authority of Great-Britain may indeed lay hard restrictions upon us; but, like the spear of Telephus, it will cure as well as wound. Her unkindness will instruct and compel us, after some time, to discover, in our industry and frugality, surprizing remedies—if our rights continue inviolated. For as long as the products of our labour, and the rewards of our care, can properly be called our own, so long will it be worth our while to be industrious and frugal. But if, when we plow—sow—reap—gather—and thresh, we find, that we plow—sow—reap—gather—and thresh for others, whose PLEASURE is to be the SOLE LIMITATION, how much they shall take, and how much they shall leave, why should we repeat the unprofitable toil? Horses and oxen are content with that portion of the fruits of their work, which their owners assign to them, in order to keep them strong enough to raise successive crops; but even these beasts will not submit to draw for their masters, until they are subdued with whips and goads. Let us take care of our rights, and we therein take care of our property, " Slave- " ry ‡ is ever preceeded by sleep. Individuals may be dependant on ministers, if they please. States should scorn it—— And, if you are not wanting to your selves, you will have a proper regard paid you by those, to whom if you are not respectable, you will infallibly be contemptible. But--- if we have already forgot the reasons that urged us, with unexampled unanimity, to exert ourselves two years ago--if our zeal for the publick good is worn out before the homespun cloaths which it caused us to have made——if our resolutions are so faint, as by our present conduct to condemn our own late successful example—if we are not affected by any reverence for the memory of our ancestors, who transmitted to us, that freedom in which they had been blest--if we are not animated by any regard for posterity, to whom by the most sacred obligations we are bound to deliver down the invaluable inheritance. *Then* indeed, any minister—or any tool of a minister—— or any creature of a tool of a minister—or any lower * instrument of administration, if lower there be, is a personage whom it may be dangerous to offend.

I shall be extremely sorry, if any man mistakes my meaning in any thing I have said. Officers employed by the crown are, while according to the laws they conduct themselves, entitled to legal obedience and sincere respect. These it is a duty to render them; and these no good or prudent person will withhold. But when those officers through rashness, or design, desire to enlarge their authority beyond its due limits, and expect improper concessions to be made to them, from regard for the employments they bear, their attempts should be considered as equal injuries to the crown and people, and should be courageously and constantly opposed. To suffer our ideas to be con-

† It is not intended, by these words, to throw any reflection upon gentlemen, because they are possest of offices: For many of them are certainly men of virtue and lovers of their country. But supposed obligations of gratitude and honour may induce them to be silent. Whether these obligations ought to be regarded or not, is not so much to be considered by others, in the judgment they form of these gentlemen, as whether they think they ought to be regarded. Perhaps therefore we shall act in the properest manner towards them, if we neither reproach nor imitate them. The persons meant in this letter, are the base spirited wretches, who may endeavour to distinguish themselves, by their sordid zeal in defending and promoting measures, which they know beyond all question to be destructive to the just rights and true interests of their country. It is scarcely possible to speak of these men, with any degree of patience-----It is scarcely possible to speak of them with any propriety----For no words can truly describe thier guilt and meanness----But, every honest bosom, on their being mentioned, will feel what cannot be express.

If their wickedness did not blind them, they might perceive along the coast of these colonies many skeletons of wretched ambition, which after distinguishing themselves in the support of the stamp-act, by a couragious attempt of their country and of justice, have been left to linger out their miserable existence, without a government, collectorship, secretaryship, or any other commissions to console them as well as it could, for want of virtue and reputation----while numberless offices have been bestowed in these colonies on people from Great Britain, and new ones are continually invented, to be thus bestowed. As a few great prizes are put into a lottery to tempt multitudes to lose, so here and there an American has been raised to a good post-----

" Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto."

Mr. Grenville indeed, in order to recommend the stamp-act; had the unequalled generosity to pour down a golden shower of offices upon Americans: and yet these ungrateful colonies did not thank Mr. Grenville for shewing his kindness to their country-men, nor them for accepting it. How must that great statesman have been surprized, to find, that the unpolished colonists could not be reconciled to infamy----by treachery? Such a bountiful disposition towards us never appeared in any minister before him, and probably never will appear again: For it is evident, that such a system of policy is to be established on this continent, as in a short time, is to render it utterly unnecessary, to use the least art in order to conciliate our approbation of any measures. Some of our country-men may be employed to fix chains upon us, but they never will be permitted to hold them afterwards. So that the utmost, that any of them can expect, is only a temporary provision, that may expire in their own time, by which they may be assured, will preclude their children from having any consideration paid to them. Natives of America must sink into total neglect and contempt, the moment, that their country loses the constitutional powers she now possesses. Most sincerely do I wish and pray that every one of us may be convinced, of this great truth, that---Industry and integrity are the " paths of pleasantness," which lead to happiness.

† Deuteron. vi. 7.

‡ Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws—Bo. 14. Ch. 13.

* " Instrumenta—Tacitus, Ann. Bo. 12. S. 66.

If any person shall imagine that he discovers in these letters, the least disaffection towards our most excellent Sovereign, and the Parliament of G. B. or the least dislike of the dependance of these colonies on that kingdom, I beg that such persons will not form any judgment on particular expressions, but will consider the tenor of all the letters taken together. In that case I flatter myself, that every unprejudiced reader will be convinced, that the true interests of Great-Britain are as dear to me, as they ought to be to every good subject.

If I am an enthusiast in any thing, it is in my zeal for the perpetual dependance of these colonies on their mother country——A dependance founded on mutual benefits, which can be continued only by mutual affections. Therefore it is, that with extreme apprehension I view the smallest seeds of discontent, which are unwarily scattered abroad. Fifty or sixty years will make astonishing alterations in these colonies; and this consideration should render it the business of Great-Britain more and more to cultivate our good dispositions towards her: But the misfortune is, that those great men, who are wrestling for power at home, think themselves very slightly interested in the prosperity of their country fifty or sixty years hence, but are deeply concerned in blowing up a popular clamour for supposed immediate advantages.

For my part, I regard Great-Britain as a bulwark happily fixed between these colonies and the powerful nations of Europe. That kingdom is our advanced post or fortification, which remaining safe, we under its protection enjoying peace, diffuse the blessings of religion, science and liberty thro' remote wildernesses. It is therefore incontestibly our duty, and our interest, to support the strength of Great-Britain. When confiding in that strength, she begins to forget from whence it arose, it will be an easy thing to shew the source. She may readily be reminded of the loud alarm spread among her merchants and tradesmen, by the universal association of these colonies, at the time of the stamp-act, not to import any of her manufactures. ‖ In the year 1718, the Russians and Swedes entered into an agreement, not to suffer Great-Britain to export any naval stores from their dominions but in Russian or Swedish ships, and at their own prices. Great-Britain was distrest. Pitch and tar rose to three pounds a barrel. At length the thought of getting these articles from the colonies; and the attempt succeding, they fell down to fifteen shillings. In the year 1756, Great-Britain was threatened with an invasion, an easterly wind blowing for six weeks, she could not man her fleet, and the whole nation was thrown into the utmost consternation. The wind changed. The American ships arrived. The fleet sailed in ten or fifteen days. There are some other reflections on this subject, worthy of the most deliberate attention of the British parliament; but they are of such a nature, that I do not chuse to mention them publickly. I thought that I discharged my duty to my country, by taking the liberty, in the year 1765, while the stamp act was in suspence, of writing my sentiments to a man of the greatest influence at home, who, afterwards distinguished himself, by espousing our cause, in the debates concerning the repeal of that act. ‖

‖ Vide the Stamp Act page 53 Vol. 1. ∨ In the Stamp Act Times. in Stopping Importation from England &c. vid. the Index to Vol. 1. ∗ vid. Index to Vol. 1.

∗ Great Britian

∗∗∗ Sea molas' Act. pa 9-8 Tea Act Page 735, Vol. 1.

38 by Doctor Warren

founded by names, on such occasions, would certainly be an inexcusable weakness, and, probably, an irremediable error.

We have reason to believe, that several of his Majesty's present ministers are good men, and friends to our country; and it seems not unlikely, that by a particular concurrence of events, we have been treated a little more severely than they wished we should be. They might not think it prudent to stem a torrent. But what is the difference to us, whether arbitrary acts take their rise from ministers, or are permitted by them? Ought a point to be allowed to a bad ¶ minister, that should be denied to a bad one? The mortality of ministers is a very frail mortality. A **** may succeed a Shelburne—a**** may succeed a Conway.

We find a new kind of minister lately spoken of at home—"*The minister of the house of Commons.*" The term seems to have peculiar propriety when referred to these colonies, with a different meaning annexed to it, from that in which it is taken there. By the word "minister" we may understand not only a servant of the crown, but a man of influence among the commons, who regard themselves as having a share of the sovereignty over us. The minister *of* the house may, in a point respecting the colonies, be so strong, that the minister of the crown in the house, if he is a distinct person, may not chuse, even where his sentiments are favourable to us, to come to a pitched battle upon our account. For though I have the highest opinion of the deference of the house for the King's minister; yet he may be so good-natur'd as not to put it to the test, except it be for the mere and immediate profit of his master or himself.

But whatever kind of minister he is, that attempts to innovate a single jota in the privileges of these colonies, him I hope you will undauntedly oppose; and that you will never suffer yourselves to be either cheated or frightened into any unworthy obsequiousness. On such emergencies you may surely, without presumption, believe, that ALMIGHTY GOD himself will look down upon your righteous contest, with gracious approbation. You will be a "Band of brothers," cemented by the dearest ties, and strengthened with inconceivable supplies of force and constancy, by that sympathetic ardor, which animates good men, confederated in a good cause. Your honor and welfare are most intimately concerned; and besides, you are assigned by divine providence, in the appointed order of things, the protectors of helpless unborn ages, whose fate depends upon your virtue. Whether they shall arise the noble and indisputable heirs of the richest patrimonies, or the dastardly and hereditary drudges of imperious task-masters, *you must determine.*

To discharge this double duty to yourselves and to your posterity, you have nothing to do, but to call forth into use the good sense and spirit of which you are possest. You have nothing to do but to conduct your affairs peaceably—prudently—firmly—jointly. By these means you will support the character of free-men, without losing that of faithful subjects—a good character in any government, one of the best under a British government.—You will prove that the Americans have that true magnanimity of soul, that can resent injuries, without falling into rage; and that though your devotion to Great-Britain is the most affectionate, yet you can make *proper distinctions*, and know what you owe to yourselves, as well as to her. You will at the same time that you advance your interests, advance your reputation—You will convince the world of the justice of your demands, and the purity of your intentions—While all mankind must with unceasing applauses confess, that *you* indeed *deserve* liberty, who so well understand it, so passionately love it, so temperately enjoy it, and so wisely, bravely, and virtuously assert, maintain and defend it.

"Certe ego libertatem, quæ mihi a parente meo tradita est, experiar: Verum id frustra, an ob rem faciam in vestra manu situm est, Quirites.

For my part, I am resolved to contend for the liberty delivered down to me by my ancestors; but whether I shall do it effectually or not, depends on you my countrymen.

"How little soever one is able to write, yet when the liberties of one's country are threatned, it is still more difficult to be silent."

Is there not the strongest probability, that if the universal sense of these colonies is immediately expresst by *resolves* of the assemblies in support of their rights, by instructions to their agents on the subject, & by *petitions* to the Crown & Parliament for redress, these measures will have the same success now, that they had in the time of the Stamp-act? ‖

A FARMER.

¶ Ubi imperium ad ignaros aut minus bonos pervenit novum illud exemplum, ab dignis & idoneis, ad indignos & non idoneos transfertur. Sal. Bell. Cat. f. 50.

A few Boxes LEMONS in good Order, to be Sold, inquire of Edes & Gill.

Messieurs EDES & GILL, *Please to insert the following.*

MAY it please your———, *We have for a long Time known your Enmity to this Province. We have had full Proof of your Cruelty to a loyal People. No Age has perhaps furnished a more glaring Instance of obstinate Perseverance in the Path of Malice, than is now exhibited in your———. Could you have reaped any Advantage from injuring this People, there would have been some Excuse for the manifold Abuses with which you have loaded them. But when a diabolical Thirst for Mischief is the alone Motive of your Conduct, you must not wonder if you are treated with open Dislike; for it is impossible, how much soever we endeavour it, to feel any Esteem for a Man like you———Bad as the World may be, there is yet in every Breast something which points out the good Man as an Object worthy of Respect, and marks the guileful treacherous Man-hater for Disgust and Infamy.———*

Nothing has ever been more intollerable than your Insolence upon a late Occasion, when you had by your jesuitical Insinuations, induced a worthy Minister of State, to form a most unfavorable Opinion of the Province in general, and some of the most respectable Inhabitants in particular. You had the Effrontery to produce a Letter from his Lordship, as a Proof of your Success in calumniating us.(a) Surely you must suppose we have lost all Feeling, or you would not dare thus tauntingly to display the Trophies of your Slanders, and, upbraidingly, to make us sensible of the inexpressible Misfortunes which you have brought upon us.——But I refrain, lest a full Representation of the Hardships suffered by this too long insulted People, should lead them to an unwarrantable Revenge. We never can treat good and patriotic Rulers with too great Reverence——But it is certain that Men totally abandoned to Wickedness, can never merit our Regard, be their Stations ever so high.

"If such Men are by God appointed,
"The Devil may be the Lord's anointed."

By Dr. Warren A TRUE PATRIOT.

BOSTON, February 29.

Our London and Domestic Intelligence design'd for this Day's Paper, we are oblig'd to postpone, on Account of the Farmer's LETTERS, which we apprehend will give great Entertainment to our Readers.

†*† Now in the Press, and will be published with all convenient Speed, in an Octavo Pamphlet, by EDES and GILL,(b)

LETTERS from a FARMER in *Pennsylvania*, to the Inhabitants of the BRITISH COLONIES.

Paragraph of a Letter from a Merchant in Bristol dated in November last——"The Gentlemen who are concern'd here in the Manufacture of Window Glass and other Kind of Glass Ware, have been up to London with several of our principal Merchants here, to endeavour, if possible, to get the duty on Glass taken off, but they have found it impracticable, and are therefore returned—The Government are determin'd to have a Revenue rais'd upon sundry Kinds of Goods exported to America, and it's generally thought both in London and here, that in the Spring of the Year, they will lay further Duties upon many Sorts of Goods exported to America."

By a Letter from Wilmington, North-Carolina, dated Jan. 28, 1768. we are inform'd the Brig Tristram, Capt. Shand from London for this Port arriv'd at New Topsail Inlet the 22d of said Month.

Capt. Stevens has in his possession the American Negociator, which he brought from London for some person, having lost his directions when cast away. Whoever is the proper Owner may have it by applying to said Stevens.

By Letters from London, we have Advice that the University of Edinburgh have conferred a Doctorate in Divinity on the Rev. Mr. ANDREW ELIOT, of this Town.

The London Prints chiefly contain accounts of the distresses of the Poor, occasioned by the scarceness of provisions, and the severity of the Winter: It is said the Cold in December exceeded any they have had since the year 1739. Capt. Jenkins left London the 15th of January and was almost a Fortnight getting to Torbay, being hindred by the Ice. He left Torbay the 30th January, and arrived here the 20th February.

Monday Morning Mrs. Mary Sumner, Consort of Mr. Benj. Sumner, Carpenter, was seized with a Fit as she arose out of Bed, and immediately expired. Her Remains were decently interred last Wednesday.

By a man from Dutchess County, we hear that Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON had sent an express to New-York, informing, that the Indians had cut MAJOR ROGERS to pieces at Michilmackinac, in resentment of his abuses of them in Trade.

On Tuesday the 23d Instant died at Roxbury, Captain Samuel Stevens, in the 85th Year of his Age, who through a long Life faithfully discharged his Duty to God and Man.—His Remains were decently inter'd last Friday.

We hear the Managers of Faneuil-Hall Lottery have very near got the Boxes ready for Drawing, which as the Tickets sell fast will commence very soon.

Barnstable, February 19, 1768.

A few Days past a Number of our Barnstable Ladies paid me a Visit—dress'd all in Homespun, even to their Handkerchiefs and Gloves, and not so much as a Ribband on their Heads: They were entertain'd with Labradore Tea—all innocently cheerful and merry. In order to recommend themselves, as the Ladies had done in some other Places, towards Night we had the Company of some of the chief Gentlemen of the Town, who all drank Labradore Tea.

At the Irish Linnen Warehouse in King-Street, is just Imported, A fresh and exceeding fine Assortment of Linnens of all Prices, Sheetings, Dowlass, Table Cloths, Layovers, Napkins, Towelings, and a new Manufacture for Summer Wastecoats, all of which, being the last Bleach, are finish'd in the highest Perfection, and will be sold in the usual cheap Manner.

A Wet Nurse with a good Breast of Milk would go into a Family to suckle; any Person having Occasion for such a one, may know further by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

LONDON, December.

22 If ever there was a time for the great men of the land to be united, to throw aside all past distinctions and animosities, it is now; it is of much more consequence to preserve the ballance of affection between this country and America, than ever it was to preserve the ballance of power in Europe, about which so many millions have been thrown away. America is now almost the only market for our manufactures; and if they are crampt in their trade, and affronted about trifles, it will induce them to set up manufacturing for themselves, and a very few years would enable them to do without us; and how fatal a stroke that would be is very evident. This is a matter of such importance to the future well-being of this country, that it is hoped the leaders of the different parties in it will lay aside all other considerations, and convince the world there is some publick virtue left, by uniting together in a grand impartial plan of politics, with regard to G. Britain and America, as will be equally advantageous to both.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill,

HAS Imported from London and Bristol, A large Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which will be sold by Wholesale or Retail, very low for Cash.

ALSO, Bohea, Green & Hyson Tea, Pepper, Mustard, 4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails, Window Glass, flat half Pint Bottles, Chimney Tile, long and short Pipes, &c. &c.

Lately Imported from LONDON and BRISTOL, And to be Sold by

SAMUEL HUGHES,

At his Store next to Capt. Cheevers's in King-Street, Boston.

HEMP, Yarns, Duck, Anchors, Ships Hearths, Powder in half and quarter Barrels; an Assortment of Shott, Steel, Crates of Earthen Ware, ditto of Cups and Saucers, Printing Ink, Mackrell Lines and Hooks, Twine of all Sorts, fine Glasses of all Sorts, Shalloons, Tammys, Callamancoes, Half-Thicks, German Serges, Duffels, Oznabrigs, Buntings, Sieve Bottoms, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d and 20d. Nails, Deck Nails, Spanish Brown, White Lead, Bar Lead, Apothecary Vials, Boxes of Glass 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Mens and Boys Hatts, English Sole Leather, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Role Brimstone, Braizery Ware, Gloucester Cheese, Cotton Wool by the Bag, Mahogany Logs, South Carolina Pitch, and a Quantity of Sole Leather, &c.

TAKEN up some Time since, a valuable Stone Ring. The Owner may have it again, describing the Marks and paying Charges. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths, Serges, Shalloons, Callimancoes, Camblets stript and plain, Irish Hollands, Checks, Callicoes, Chints, Bag Holland, stript ditto, Men and Womens Hose, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. Sundry Articles of House Furniture, Half a Dozen Mehogany Chair Frames, a new green Harrateen Easy Chair, Tables, &c.—Likewise sundry Articles of Houshold, viz. Tables, Black walnut Chairs with Leather Bottoms, Looking Glasses, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A General Assortment of Woollen Goods suitable to the Season. Also Womens Tabby Stays, Castor Hats, Houshold Furniture, and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. Constant Attendance at said Auction Room, both to receive and dispose of Goods, either at public or private Sale.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

This Evening, and To-Morrow Evening,

A Variety of Articles.

¶ *A Reward of Twenty Dollars will be given by the Subscriber to any Person who will apprehend, so that may be bro't to Justice, one John Taylor, a short thick Pock-broken Man, who carried a blue Cloth Surtuit to the North End Vendue Office, which was sold there the 11th of February, that was taken out of the New Auction-Room at the Time of the Fire on the 21st of January.*

ELIAS DUPEE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Atwood, Adams and Tree from North-Carolina. Dorrington from St. Eustatia. Blyth from Bristol. Geneste from Liverpool. Jenkins from London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Eight Whites Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eleven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	58 *m. after* 8	*Friday*,	4 *m. after* 11
Tuesday,	45 *m. after* 9	*Saturday*,	54 *m. after* 12
Wednesday,	39 *m. after* 10	*Lord's-day*,	42 *m. after* 1
Thursday,	19 *m. after* 11	*Full* ●	3d Day, 10 Hour.

(a) vid. L^d Shelburnes Letter page 39. vid. Message of the House pa 29 &c (b) vid. page 781 Vol. 1 (c) vid. Duty Act page 735 Vol. 1

* This was supposed to be a great Libel on the Governor, he recommended it to the House and Council to consider of it. The Grand Jury were instructed to find a Bill, but they did not. vide Pa. 39 † They did Resolve vid the Index. ‡ They did petition, vid the Index. ‖ vide the Act pa. 53. Vol. 1